number of the citizens of Vigo county, ir respective of party, met in the Court House. in the city of Terre Haute, on Saturday, the 19th of January 1861, at one o'clock, for the purpose of considering the perilous condition of the country.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Exra Read, whereupon Colonel Cookerly moved that the Hon. WM. K. EDWARDS act as President, and Erastus Church, Jonn H. O'Boyle, Andrew Stevenson and John Crews as Vice Presidents, and the meeting concurred in the motion.

On motion of W. B. Krumbhaar, John B Hager, Isaac M. Brown and James B. Edmunde were appointed Secretaries.

The President having explained the object of the meeting in a few elequent and patriotic remarks, the Rev. Dr. Gordon was called upon to open the meeting with prayer, which he did in a very impressive and satisfactory manner.

On motion of Col. Dowling, the following committee of eleven was appointed by the chair to report resolutions and business for the meeting:

Col. Thes. Dowling, James Farrington, G F Cockerly, W B Krumbhaar, John P. Baird, H D Scott, J B Otey, J H Hager, E B Allen, C H Bailey and Joseph S Wal-

During the absence of the committee, at the call of the meeting, eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Ex Gov Hammond, R N Hudson, F-a Jones, and Lucius 1 a

The committee, the their chairman, made the reading of which Col. D. prefaced with appropriate remarks, stating that the committee was unanimous in recommending

the resolutions, &c. The people of Vigo county, without distinction of party, and utterly rejecting all desire to force mere party opinions upon the country at this time, have met together, in the spirit of concord and patriotism, to John B. Hager. consider the present alarming condition of our National affairs, and to make known their opinions thereon. In view of the fact that the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the People are endangered-the

threatened with dissolution; and, also, in people, both from conviction and duty, thers; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the highest aim, and the most imperative duty of patriotism and philasthropy, to preserve the Union of the day, he would not give the up .- Sentinel. States in all its integrity, and maintain nal love and justice, as well as fidelity to ses of those whose spirit and acts endanger the one or impair the other.

citizens of all parties and sections, to urge upon Congress a prompt and liberal settle- we will tell a little more. ment of the questions which now divide and separate the North and the South, and Gov. Hammond has issued no less than by concession, compromise, and a tolerant Sate militia, every one to Democrats. Such should be made to the Federal Constitution which appertain to African slavery.

Constitution, and we repel, with a proper perpose of impeding or pullifying any law

ferent States; out, on the contrary, we deem domestic institutions, industry, modes of ty if there had been no partisan trick to be any State to the contrary notwithstand litical crisis, that now seems inevitable, "ended accomplished by the defeated scheme, but ing." thought throughout our w country, grounds o.

perfect Union, and the ca dis- minority of the State in absolute command solution, in whole or in disastrous to all our interests, and as de- out regard to law. throughout the world. Resolved. That we deny the constitution-

cation at the North, and secession at the South, as violative of the Constitution of the United States.

power and duty of the Federal Govern of the seceding States, will eventually plunge the country into civil war, and for-States, to stay the hand of military force. till the People of all the States can be heard from, and the voice of reason and patriotiem shall take the pisce of passion, violence, and the bloody arbitrament of by men in notorious sympathy with trai-

the sword. Resolved, That it is the prompting of patriotism, and the dictate of wisdom, to make an earnest attempt to eave the Union by conciliation and concession; and, there fore, in the spirit of compromise, we are The Springfield News of January 8th, thuwilling to accept the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the members of Congress from the Border States, or any f. llewing reference to Rev. Joseph Brown after fair measure, which shall be satisfac. the sentiment of which we cheerfully enother fair mersure, which shall be satisfactory to the States composing the American Union, believing that mere personal opin-ion should now bend to the over ruling ne-

store of every State in the Union, excellent lady, and; part with them with which has passed laws to obstruct or em et at defiance any laws of Congress on the field of Ubristian labor to which they t subject, to immediately repeal all such | have been called.

laws or enactments, and to re-establish. From Our Chicago Correspondent thereby, fraternal feelings in all sections of

Resolved, That should Congress be uns ble to agree on any just compromise, of fail for any reason to do so, it is the duty of the Legislature, now in session, to provide by law for a Convention of the peo ple of this State, to the end that delegatemay be appointed to a Convention of the Border States, Slave and Free, and the position, authoritatively declared, which Indiana shall assume in the perilons criss now upon the country.

Resolved, That the free navigation of Mississippi, and the use of it as a public bighway for the Northwest, can never be surrendered, and that we will do all that can be done to leave that right for the gen erations which may follow us, and bequeath it to our children as the legacy of heir fathers. It was the highway of our fathers, and it must be that of our sons. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing

preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature; and also, to our Sena tors and Representatives is Congress, and that they be requested to present the same to the bodies of which they are members, and advocate the plan of adjustment here-

Pending the adoption of the resolutions conciliatory and sloquent speeches were made by Col Cookerly, Hon H D Scott, Wm Mack, Esq., and John P Baird, Esq. The question being upon the adeption the report of the committee, it was concurred in, only two votes in the nega-

On motion of H D Scott, the city papers he Indianapolis Sentinel and Journal and the Cincinnati Commercial and Enquirer were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following sentiment was read to the meeting by Rev. Dr. Gordon :

With unwavering trust in God-with the universal prevalence of the spirit that nimates this meeting-with the memory of our beloved Washington-with the Stars and Stripes waving over us-the Union will be preserved.

The sentiment produced deep feeling, and was unanimously concurred in

A benediction was pronounced by Rev P Gordon, and the President declared the meeting adjourned, sine die. W. K. EDWARDS, Pres't.

I. M. Brown.

The Millitary Commissions. Governor Hammond, while in office, on application, filled the vacancies in the of fice of Brigadier General in the eleven disharmony of the States disturbed-and the tricts in the State, and in strict compliance continuance of the Federal Union itself with the law, sommissioned the field and staff officers appointed and recommended by those officers. Governor Hammond, view of the fact that in no part of the and Mr. Dunham, the late Secretary of country have the people a deeper and more | State, while in office made out, and signed, asting interest in the preservation of the and placed the seal upon about three hondred of these commissions, and recorded Union than in the Wabash Valley, which the appointments according to law. After has ever sought a market at the South as Mr. Morton took the Governorship, Mr. well as the North; and believing that our Peelle having succeeded Mr. Dunham in the Secretaryship, he went to Mr. Peelle's office and took possession of the commisdesire to maintain friendly relations with sions yet remaining in the office uncalled all sections of the country, and to preserve for. Yesterday, some of the appointers be no government without magistrates, be Gold and silver 2,102,059 60 the Federal compact in the spirit in which | sent the lawful fees for issuing the com- they one or many; and sovereignty, or the it was made and established by our Far The Secretary said Governor Morton had aken them away. On application to Governor Morton, and tender of the fees, he vidual freedom, for the common benefit of Other indebtedress refused to deliver the commissions, saying that as the law would be repealed in a few

The Sentinel has never been remarkable the Federal compact in its spirit; and that for a disposition to suffer martyrdom for in the true and housat sentiment of frater. truth's sake, and its indisposition gets no better just as fast as its power declines .-In regard to the military commissions it is we use all honorable means, and exert commission issued according to law, is ready every rightful power, to defeat the purpo- for the person entitled to it on application, and payment of fees. Those issued with out authority of law have very properl been stopped by Gov. Morton. This is the Rescised, That it is the duty of all good whole case in a few words. But "telling itimons of all parties and sections to use all is not telling everything," Dr. Whatley says, and to give a better idea of the affair,

indulgence of every practical interest, give a flood of appointments, in a department assurance to the complaining States that so likely to play an important part in the affairs of the State, made by an accidental no wrong is intended to their material in- Governor, in a two months' administration, terests by the present or incoming Admin is queer, to say the least. Why should istrations; and that such amendments Gov. Hammond seek, as his party passes ment of the State with officers of that reas will forever banish from the Halls of pudiated party? This was his evident, Congress, and from the political contests and, we believe, avowed object. At least of this country, the exciting discussions it is very plainly avowed to some of the Territory, and the like, were conceded to depositors letters on file in the Secretary of States' office, urging the appointments. If he Resolved, That Indiana has ever been weant only to keep up a proper organiza faithful to the requirements of the Federal tion in the department, how comes it that descent, wills, and private rights, is conto be an officer? If he meant to force the spirit of indignation, the charge that any majority in the State to submit to the mil of our laws have ever been framed with the stary control of the minority, he acted of Congress, or any enactment made in the establishment of a military force hos pursuance of the Constitution of the United tile to the State government, or to the demoralization of the force by destroying public confidence in its management -And in either case it was the duty of Gov. not recognize in the diversity of our institutions any cause of conflict between dif- did, and the people will sustain him in it | the United States, made in pursuance of the varieties of climate, soil, productions, be issued. This would have been his du-

In examining the commissions it was found that in a great many cases the law had not been complied with, and the commissions were stopped. In one case it was sovereignty never departs from the people. found that an illegal commission as Colonel had been issued to Ballard Smith. a notoripeople thereof, to secede from the Union. ous secessionist, who is an open advocate, and that we are equally opposed to nullifi- and we believe the author of the Cannelton and attach a part of it to the South. Topcommission was granted without the recom Resolved, That while we recognize the quired by law. Smith's letter asking the commission shows this fact. Consequently ment to protect the property of the United an important military post to an avowed States by all constitutional means, yet as abetter of treason. We desire the Sentines Yederal Government to cource submission itable reflection. A commission of the reseding States will rank was given to D. W. Voorbees, who has repeatedly expressed his sympathy with South Carolina, and his contempt for his own State. Such men have no business fearful issue now before the country; we, in that arm of the State to which we may therefore, earnestly entreat, not only the soon be compelled to look for the preserva-Federal Government, but the secesling tion of the government. We say emphatically that Gov. Morton has done righ . and he will be sustained to the last by the

> re.- Ind. Journal. MINISTERIAL -The Congregation of the First Baptist Church, North Fourth street' have secured the services of the Rev. Joseph Brown, formally of Springfield, Ohio .notices his removal from that city :

The Republic, of Monday, contains the

The people of this city have formed a strong attachment for Mr. Brown and his

Carcago, Jan. 17, 1861 Ma. Expanse: - Events crowd upon us se rapidly that one scarcely feels like com mitting his thoughts to writing, lest the matter should become old before he reaches the end of his sheet. But however factmay change principles do not; and it well for us, in times of political commotion, to recur to the principles which lie at the foundation of our government; to study its structure, and to reduce its principles to practice. If we do this, there is little day. ger that we shall go wrong.

A portion of the States composing the Federal Union claim the right to withdraw from it, and thus to destroy the government. Among the advocateo of the right of secession, none have presented the argu ment with greater force, so far as I have observe, than Hop. Wm. D. Porter of South Carolina. He is the author of a tract, put forth during the late Canvass, the object of which was to urge the slave States to se cede, in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln. The speech of Mr Douglas, at Norfolk, in which he declared in the strongest possible terms, in favor both of the right and the duty of compulsion in ease a State attempted to secude was the occasion of the publication of this tract. It was, in form, a teply to Mr. Douglas speech. He states his position thus: "Our dectrine is, that the States before

the adoption of the Constitution were sovereign and independent; that the Federal Union is a union of States, and that the Constitution is a covenant or compact between them, and the fundamental law of their union; and that inasmuch as the cov coant or compact was between sovereigns, and there is no umpire or common interpreter between them each has the right to judge for itself of infractions of the contract.

"It is a common error to suppose that part of sovereign power makes the recipi ent a sovereign, and derogates in the same

measure of radruss."

degree from the sovereignty of the bestow-This is the key note of all the discord we find among the writers and speakers of this class. It is a total misapprehension as to the nature of sovereignty. They seem | On de out in western banks to think that sovereignty is a lstent princi- In remittances and other cash does to solid bodies. It can never leave them, but it may operate through certain as follows:

may be revoked by the constituent. Such abstractions may, to the minds of these philo sectionists, have some definite signification, but, practically they pullify ask a man of common sense What is sov - Banking houses and other ereignty? he will answer, It is the power to real estate govern. The source of sovereignty is the Ou deposit in Eastern banks people, but the power is not in them, and Remittances and other items in its very nature cannot be. There can Notes on other banks sions which the people make of their indiall. Sovereignty is not, therefore, a latent principle remaining in the people. It does instituted : not begin to exist until it has gone forth Notes and bills discounted.

from them; is granted, conceded. The concessions may be greater or less as the people choose. In an Absolute Monarchy all power, legislative, executive and judicial, has been conceded or usurp Decrease in Eastern Exch'ge ed. Under a constitutional government the people retain more, or rather concede cessions are much more limited than in other forms; but, whatever the form of government, political sovereignty consists of the conceded powers, nothing more, noth Increase of same

rument conceded? It was conceded to tracy, and none of the powers granted to one was granted to the other. The com- Decrease of indebtedness to eroments, Federal and State, The power to levy war, to make treaties, to acquire Decrease of indebtedness to the Federal Government. The law, making power relative to contracts, marriage, Decrease of other liabilities ..

ceded to the State. Sovereignty is in its very nature absolute and execlusive. There is a difficulty with willful disregard of duty. Whatev- in finding the precise line, which divides er he meant, his action tended either to Federal from State Sovereignty, owing to the inherent defects in all human institu tions: but in theory, where State sovereign ty ends, Federal sovereignty begins. They do not overtop each other. Thus, the Constitution declares that it, and the laws of To do so he has simply required that com it, "shall be the supreme law of the land, missions not warranted by law shall not anything in the Constitution or laws of

> But, it is said that the Constitution was flict with their during adbstraction that Government is simply an agency or in strumentality. . . . They (the people) delegate the necessary powers and authorities; but delegated power is never s-vereign, for sovereign power is inherent. original, and self existent," This is al! mist. The forming of the Constitution was an exercise of sovereignty; and if sovereignty never departs from the people, then the people did that act. The plans and simple truth is, that what a man does by an agent is as much his own act as if he did it in person. The severeign set of creating a government, whether done by the people en masse, or by their chesen

delegates, is their act. But, it is further assumed, that the act of creating the Federal Government, Certificates, &c...... 53.926 167 whether done by the people in person, or by their delegates, was, at all events, an act of the several capacities. What difference dees that make so long as it was sovereign power that was granted? Let me take a familiar object for illustration: The common black walnut is a nut with an outward shell. It represents the complement of sovereignty, the nut being State sovereignty, and the shell, Federalgovernment within a Government, pei ther fully sovereign, but both being the re pository of all sovereign power. The creating or constructing forese come from a common source, but they are deposited in different layers. If you break the shell ou have violated the law of its cohesion cessity of preserving the Government from call to the prestorate of the Bap ist Church as much as if you had broken the nut, or disselution. both. The secessionist would take the circulation on the 31 t of December was hickory nut for his illustration; the nut \$4.853,372, and the specie on hand \$2,102 being solid, but the shell baying sutures | 059 60. which divide into several parts. But The bank is evidently in what is termed Appropriation Bill, and asked to be ex-

It can only det as a unit,

The argument, that the people of the States acted separately, in making and dopting the Constitution, is relied on as conclusive. Suppose, say the secessionists. State should not elect Senators or repres utatives to Congress, what then become aftederal sovereignty? And we are asked, with exulting assurance, as if the question were unanswerable: "Can the federal goveroment compel the States to elect Senators and representatives?' Well, suppose Egypt n Illinois, or "the Pocket" in Indiana re fuse to elect senators and representatives has the Stare any power to compel them to

do so? How shall men be compelled to

vote if they do not please to? In either case the act would be revolutionary, and that is all there is of it. The argument to my mind, establishes he position beyond a ressonable doubt that the federal government is, within its sphere, sovereign, and that it is bound. just like any other government, to main ain its existence at all hazards; that resistance to its authority is rebellion, and must be put down. These principles have been but little discussed among us, for the Union sentiment has been so nearly unansmous that there has been no oceasion for it. But when rebellion, rampant at the South, finds so many sympathizers among us, it is time for the people to institute a borough and rigid scrutiny into the nature of their government, to understand its principles, and wherever its principles

Report of the Bunk of the state of Indiana.

I rest.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House Representatives of the State of Indiana: In compliance with the requirements of he charter, I berewith submit a statement of the condition of the Bank of the State of and to determine for itself the mode and Indiana on the 17th of November last; and us, since that time, the country has been Says the writer, in pursuing his argu- passing through a severe financial panic. and the people of the State may desire to know what is the present condition of the the delegation of what is recognized as a Bank, I deem it proper to submit it, also, with a statement of the affairs on the 31st

By the statement of Nov 17. it appears that the Bank had, in notes and bills under discount.....\$7,790,315 89 In banking houses and other real estate..... On deposit in east-ru banks. In notes of other banks. 217.429 00 body politic as gravitation or magnetism | In gold and silver 1,917,368 22

And that its liabilities to the public were agents, and may be recalled at the pleas- Notes in circulation \$5,753,610 00 the laws subversive of peace, and showed ating Jefferson Territory. ure of the bestower as a power of attorney Due to other banks 45,991 26 that Personal Liberty bills do not affect the Due to depo-itors...... 1,186,870 18 Other liabilities...... 54,923 57 was as follows :

MEANS. government, and end in anarchy. If you Notes and bills discounted \$6,667,826 30 laws null. On deposit in western banks power to govern, consists of the conces- Notes in circulation \$4,853,372 00 Due other banks.....

From which the following comparison is ment, that any change relative to slavery Senators to consider the necessity of the lawful for any vessel, except such as be-November 17 \$7,790,315 89 that the condition of a large portion of the rights could not be obtained in the Union. coastwise; if any vessel shall be found vio-Ditto, December 31 6,677,826 30 Decrease in discounts 1,112,489 59 Eastern Exchange Nov 17... Dec 31... Vestern Exchange, Nov 17 .. Decrease in Western Exch'ge less; and esp cially in a Republic, the con | Remittances, &c., Nov 17 115 163 80 Dec 31 48 471 06 delusion. Decrease in Remittances, &c. Notes of other banks, Nov 17 Dec 31 Specie, Nov 17..... Specie, Dec 31 2,102,0 9 60 mit to Lincoln; he said no, never, because other side could not bear the words of pa- necessary to pass through them to reach a complaint; they are a clear violation of the

Decrease in circulation 900,238 00 plement of sovereignty rests in two govDue depositors, Nov 17..... 1,186,870 18 Other habilities, Nov 17 54 923 57 Dec 31 50 176 06

> Decrease of liabilities 1,121,389 39 The present disturbed state of our national affairs, and the well grounded apprebensions which exist, that the country may ere long be involved in the greatest of all political calamities, civil war, necessarily in regard to the financial interests of the State. I have no hesitation in saying that those interests were never in a sounder con dition than at the present time. The people of no State in the Union are, financially, in a better condition to meet the po

than the people of Indiana. minently of the military power of the State, with en masse, but by certain delegates repre. sustaining the high financial credit of the senting the States Secessionists seem t, State. The pledge we have made to forn for so responsible a position. forget that this position is in direct con ish the people of Indiana with a bank note circulation "always convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holders," will under all circumstances be faithfully fulfiled H. McCulloca, President.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10, 1861. STATEMENT OPTHE BANK OF THE STATE drawal: MEANE.

Branch balances 10,591 29 Remit'ces & other Hems 115,163 80 Notes of other banks ... 217.499 10 Geld and Silver 1 917,368 29

MABILITIES. Capital stock \$3,323,950 00 Profit and loss 987,031 26 Individual deposits.... 1,56 870 I Due other banks...... 45,091 9 Unelaimed dividends .. 997 5 nate branches 197,109 00

The Bank of the State. the Bank of the State, showing its condit | of our people. ion on the 31st of December last, and a comparative exhibit of its condition be- ly, your obedient servants, tween that date and the 17th of November previous. This statement exhibits the effects of the financial and political panie during that period. The report shows a decrease in discounts of \$1,112,489 59, a decrease of circulation of \$900,138, a decrease of all liabilities of \$1,121,389 39. and \$154,691 35 increase of specie. The

All will unite with us in heary wishes where are the entures in the Federal com- a strong condition, and is fully prepared cused from further service on the Pinance pact? There are none. It is notire thing, to maintain specie payments in almost any Committee. He said it was evident that tions from the State of Delaware, urging contingency that may occur.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. HOUSE .- Mr Lovejoy asked leave to excused. resent a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr Burnett-I object, let them attend to heir own business. Mr Florence-Let us hear what they

Mr Burnett-I think Congress capable of managing the legislation of the country. and with due respect to the clergy, I think they ought to attend to the busicess within their legitimate sphere, apart from poli-

Mr Lovejoy-The memorial asks for protection from religious persecution. One ble Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas simply for his religious opinions. Mr Burnett-I have no objections to the memorial being laid on the table; it was

Mr Florence presented memorials from

Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr Lincoln, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties, on the Crittenden plan! The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in

the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State. Mr Howard, of Michigan, asked leave to it troduce a resolution to give the select committee on the President's special Mes lead to follow with undoubting confidence. sage, leave to sit during the session of the House, with leave to report from time

time, at their discretion.

Mr Winslow objected. Mr Colfax introduced a resolution for a suspension of mail facilities in seceding

Referred to the Post Office committee. Mr English offered a resolution that the compaittee of 33 be instructed to take necessary measures to carry the Crittenden compromise into practical effect, and moved a suspension of the rules.

Lost, 67 to 92. Mr English wished the country to notice that the Republicans would not allow

Mr Grow-The Republicans will vot when they choose.

tions being allowed to aid seceding States. The report of the committee of 33 came only Republicans doing so. .

up, and Mr Corwin addressed the House He said the withdrawel of a State does bill was taken up. not necessarily make the enforcement or rights of the South, arguing that laws for On the 31st of December our condition the recapture depend on the federal courts; such laws having been approved by the Supreme Court render the opposing State

Southern newspapers and orators have to 28. magnified a hundred times imaginary dangers apprehended from the Republican 48.471 06 Administration; he showed the frara.of 221, 90 00 amendment to the Constitution to the det- taken up. riment of the South, by Republicano, were were necessary to furnish the requisite votes for such an end.

656,455 48 already established in New Mexico; why how they could coerce a State. Coercion sel shall be forfeited, one half to the cap-585,903 63 not admit her at once, thus banishing for | was delusion. 70,554 85 ever this firebrand; if these difficulties are Mr. Cameron would not make a speech, those on board such captured vessel, shall Dec 31.. 367,630 85 not removed he would not attempt to life for though his colleague offered the clive betried before any admiralty court having believe a word of it. 2.274 77 the curtain from the South and the conse- branch, the other side would not listen or jurisdiction. quences which may follow the prevailing respond. He was inclined to do all he The President shall '-- power and and the The President shall '--

217,429 00 Mr Millson said the worst sign was the Mr Green said the well known patriotism and post routes in any of the seceding 221,190 00 levity with which disunion was regarded; of the Senator from Pennsylvania preclu- States, and the mail shall be carried only 3.76t 00 he had been asked if Virginia should sub- ded the necessity of watching him, but the to the line of such States, except when it is person! liberty bills are another cause of In the structure of the American Union, Increase of specie 184,691 38 Lincoln must submit to Virginia and other triotism. how, and to whem, was the power of gov- Circulation, Nov 17 5,753,610 00 States which framed the Constitution, Dec 31 4,853 372 00 which limits the power to be exercised; who left would not wait till they heard two separate and distinct bodies of magis Decrease in circulation.... 900,238 00 whoever receives a majority of the electoral from Pennsylvania. Dec 31.... 41,349 31 votes must, under the Constitution, be President; he saw nothing in the Personal of Mr. Bigler's speech. Liberty bills justifying dissolution; there Dec 31 975,107 71 was a disposition in the Northern Legisla- for his proposition if it will save the countures to strike them from the statutes; the try. South was apprehensive of the future; the 4.746 97 existing laws, settled by the Constitution, 48,930 02 and settled in favor of the South, and Mr Cameron-I say to Senators from unity of government that makes us one there was no justification in dissolution: will pass it. he would have Virginia defend her rights end; but some State's rights men want her | cion; that's the point. creates anxiety in the minds of our people, to throw away these blessings, it only to show her right to do so; he thought South | edv. Carolina, instead of withdrawing, should have held a Convention with confederate States and made known her grievances and know as we shall even resert to it. It is her purpose to withdraw; but having with- certainly a last remedy. drawn should not be coerced in any form: Mr Mason referred to the fact that the he advocated a Convention to see what Senator voted against the Crittenden Resoshould be done with the seceding States; lutions, and for the amendment of the Sen-In whatever trial may be before us, the he approved the general tone of Corwin's ator from New Hampshire. He also said at Cov. Hammond's purpose was to put a not formed by the people of all the States Bank of the States will do its whole duty in speech, while he dissented from the admis, that Mr Wade presented resolutions from

sion of New Mexico; he deemed her unfit Ohio, one of which was against the Per-The following is the letter of the Alabama

WASELNOTON, Jan 21, 1861.

House of Representatives:

the State of Alabama through a Convention | done no wrong, but was still willing to representing her sovereignty, has adopted forgive the backsliding South. He would ulation governed the question; it was popand ratified an ordinance by which she do all he could to preserve the Union, but withdraws from the Union of the U States | was not to be dragooned or driven. 11,341,182 19 of America, and resumes the powers heretefore delegated to the Federal Government, aught to arouse the wrath of Mr. Cameron. it is proper that we should communicate He did not want an excuse to leave the the same to you, and through you to the Union. Six Senatorial chairs were vaca-House of Representatives over which you ted to-day and the Union was practically preside, and announce our withdrawal | dissolved. What is the remedy? Coer from the farther deliberations of that body cion! Would you use the discipline of The causes which, in the judgment of our the pedagogue? Would to God the Sens- and lineage; if the South would take the State, render such action necessary, we tor from Pennsylvania would give me an 5,758,610 (6 need not relate. It is sufficient to say that excuse to stay in the Union. 11,341,182 19 daty requires obedience to our sovernign

DAVID CLOPTON.

JAMES S. PUGH,

J. L. M. CURRY,

ble in order to be printed.

Adjourned.

will, and that we shall return to our homes, threats of war, but if it must come. Penn-We publish this morning the report of sustain her action, and share the fortunes sylvania is ready to meet it. The people We have the honor to be, very respecful-GEORGE S. HOUSTON, SYDENHAM MOORE,

Mr. Saulsburry believed the Senator sincere, and though five States had gone, be thought that if this side would meet the JAS. A. STALLWORTH. The communication was laid on the ta-

SENATE -Mr. Hunter, from the Comment. Adjourned. mittee on Finance, reported the Indian

would soon be changed, and he thought it mise.

Committee of Pinance for fifteen years. !

Laid on the table.

the Territorial Committee. Mr Polk presented a petition from citizens flag inscribed, love to the North, South, the seceding States.

a resolution as follows:

his message, for not communicating to the tal services where there is no means of Senate at an earlier day, the fact of his protecting it. retary of War, are not satisfactory. Also, covering more ground than was proposed Resolved, that the grounds assumed by by the bill before the House. the President for making such an appoint | The President has communicated ment, during the session of the Senate, are Congress, that owing to the existing state right. He thought their names should be at variance with the whole spirit of the of affairs, the laws cannot be enforced in S

peaning of the act of 1795. Luid over under the rules. withdrawal of himself and colleague from using force, and to prevent the breaking

the Senate. the Alabama delegation.

erssion, aed the Republican platferm is heretefore, or may, previous to said time, should at least record the fact that the Sendeclared a declaration of war against the adopt ordinances of secession. lives and institutions of the South.

Mr. Fitzpatrick endorsed his colleague's tute. Mississippi from the Union terminated his of the bill under the operation of the prefunctions here. In parting, he said he felt vious question? no hostility toward any Senator, and hoped that relations between them might be peaceful, though we must part. If he had offended, he would now offer an apology the House.

On motion of Mr Morris the committee and all reparation for such affence. As Mr John Cochrane raised the question on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire the Senators from Florida, Alabama and whether the laws could thus be constitu-656 458 48 into the propriety of amending the neu Mississippi left, all the Democratic Sena- tionally suspended; this was a grave in-369,705 62 trality laws, to prevent military expeditors crowded about them, shaking hands quiry; was this as Mr Colfax stated, a reasons were valid or not. Messre. Hale and Cameron being th

> On motion of Mr. Seward, the Kausas Mr. Gwin withdrew his amendment cre-

> Mr. Fitch again offered an amendment in regard to the Judiciary. Mr Douglas offered an amendment.

Mr Seward said it was contrary to all custom to introduce this provision Mr Fitch's amendment was agreed to, 39

The Kansas bill was then read a third ime and passed-yeas 36, pays 16.

groundless, saying twelve more free States in favor of their passage, and argued the suspension, by proclamation, and such necessity and propriety of a Convention of suspension shall commence ten days the people to adopt amendments to the thereafter. The committee propose as an amend- Constitution. He urged the Republican During the suspension, it shall not be he dependent on the action of every State. passage of these or similar resolutions - long to the U S, to enter, or to leave any asking, what more is demanded? he showed He appealed to the South to consider if it- such ports of the U S for foreign ports, or Territories precluded slavery; slavery is He opposed secession, but could not see lating the previsions of this act, such ves-

could to save the Union.

Mr. Cameren was sorry that Senators

Mr Iverson asked if Cameron approved the execution of the law. Mr Cameron-Very much, and will vote

Mr. Saulsbury thought that Mr. Camer-

Mr Iversop asked if he approved of the secured her by the Constitution to the last sentiments of his colleague against coer-Mr Cameron-Coercion is the last rem-

> Mr Gree MrCameron-It is a bad remedy. Don't

sonal Liberty Bill, which the Ohio Legiathe Union would still be preserved, and wanted to show the people the difference from honest magnanimity; South Carolina, seceding States be restored to their original between professions here and practice which first proclaimed independence, and

representatives announcing their with- anxious for an excuse for leaving the yet lingers a patriotism which will save saw no disposition of a compromise from will you be appealed to, to step forward in Hon Wm. Pennington, Spenker of the the other side, unless he went on bended a spirit which made our fathers illustrious, Treasury, so far as is now practicable, that knees and asked frgiveness. He should and not shut out every access to sympa-Sir: Having received information that lask for no forgiveness, because he had thy?

Mr. Mason was unconscious of saying Mr. Cameron had not heard of any

of his State are ready for anything honor able to save the Union, and are ready to yield all prejudices. The North has done so wrong, and bullying cannot drive them. If you want the Union preserved, let us know what is wrong and we will redress,

Senator with same spirit, the Union would sided. Mr. Crittenden urged the importance of measure, and spoke against the postpone-

WASHINGTON, Jan 22. HOUSE .- Mr Whitely presented resoluthe Crittenden comprethe party in the majority in the Senate the adoption

would move the resolutions of the Border the Crittenden compromise. Mr. Hunter has been Chairman of the State committee as an amendment to the Mr Bigler presented petitious asking for

Mr Bigler presented petitions asking the Mr Harris presented memorials from 17,- in Pennsylvania. passage of the Crittenden Resolutions .- 900 citizens of Maryland, representing Mr Fitch moved that the Vice President Mr Latham was excused from service on favor of the adoption of the Border State mittees.

resolutions. Mr Colfax from the Post Office committee word in the Journal of the absence of any of Missouri, the signatures occupying 15 reported back the bill authorizing the P Senators, and he had no notification of quires of foolscap, within the American M General to suspend the revices in the fact, and the names were still called on

East and West, asking the passage of the Mr Colfax said he would not have in-Crittenden Resolutions. Laid on the ta- troduced the bill, if the federal courts had their action. not remained intact; but now persons may Mr Slidell asked the Senate to take up open the mails and rifle them, and there the message of the President, in answer to are no means by which they may be his resolution in relation to his appointment brought to justice; if the Postmaster refu- so far as the Committees were concerned. of acting Secretary of War. He also offered ses to pay drafts given to the contractors. the latter can hold Congress responsible; way. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Sen- therefore, it becomes the imperative duty ate, the reasons given by the President, in of the government to discontinue the pos

having appointed Joseph Holt acting Sec- Mr Branch wished to offer a substitute

Constitution, and with the true intent and Carolins: the message is now before the

select committee. Mr Branch's substitute was then read Mr. Yulee, of Floride, announced the viz: To the end of removing all causes for out of civil war, pending the deliberations them members of the Senate yet. Mr. Clay also read the withdrawal of of Congress, in the existing crisis of public affairs, all laws of the U S, be and they are Mr. Clay charged the Republicans as hereby suspended until the first of January vent their voting. authors of the troubles which caused se- 1862, in and over those States which have

Mr Colfax would not accept the substi-

Mr Dawes inquired whether it was hi Mr Davis said that the separation of (Colfax's) intention to move the passage

Mr Colfax replied in the affirmative. Mr Dawes thought the bill was of too much importance to be thus forced through

[Laughter]

Mr Colfax repeated that in view of the existing revolution the postal laws could not be executed; no coercion was propo-

Mr Stevens of Pa. proposed a substitute authorizing and empowering the President. when he shall deem it necessary, to sus pend all laws and parts of laws establishing ports of entry and collection districts in S Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other State that has now, or may hereafter secede or be in rebellion against the U S, and to centinue such sus The Crittenden Resolutions were then peusion until such States shall return to

their loyalty to the U S. Mr Bigler spoke at considerable length | The President shall give notice of such

turers and the other half to the U S; and zed in the free States to steal property in

suspend all laws establishing post offices loyal State; the mail shall not be opened Constitution.

in a rebellious State. It is further provided, that the President have power to use the Army and Navy for

The consideration of the bill was postponed till Thursday week.

the report of the committee of 33. Mr Bingham denied that any State could cision of the Supreme Court. territorial question was already settled by on's devotion to the country might well be by any appliance, separate from the rest, or that any State could break down the verse of what the Senator said. therefore supposed no danger was appre- Georgia, Alabama and Mississispi, if they people; in regard to the seizure of forts, if wrong would strike it out of his speech; hended from that source, and consequently will take my colleague's proposition, we arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is he had he desire to do injustice. the duty of Congress to strengthen the Mr Bigler said Lincoln said he would Executive, to enable him to summen the vote against allowing slavery in a Terripeople to the vindication of autraged Con- tory

stitution and laws. He opposed the measure recommended thing. by the majority of the committee: he would not vote for the admission of New Mexico when he said. "I do not now, and never

until it repeals its unjust elave code. Mr Clemens believed before God that of Slave States into the Union." slavery would be crucified if this unhappy After a short debate the Senate adjourn. controversy ends in dissolution; if not ed. crucified, it would have the death rattle in its throat; it remained to be seen whether treason could be carried on; there was a brave and holy minority in the slave States:

Lassrus is not dead, but sleepeth. He asked no favors for the South, but Virginia which gave birth to it, were both Mr. Cameron said Mr. Iverson seemed allied to Massachusetts; he believes there the country, whose glory belongs to us all:

Mr Clemens showed that the law of pop ulation and capital the South wanted, not territory; he showed the object of the Southern confederacy was to open the African slave trade; the South out of the Union will never be able to secure so much territory as he could held in his hand.

It was reported that the South was sending commissioners to Europe to effect an alllance with their brothers in language Constitution of the U S as a provisional government, the cotton States will have legislative power over the border States which will be bound hand and foot to a policy as oppressive as they ever would from one Constitution intensified fifty

Several gentlemen moved that Mr Clemens have leave to continue his remarks beyond the hours for debate.

Mr Martin of Va. excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allow ed to continue his traitorous remarks. Much confusion ensued, which soon sub-

Mr Washburne of Wis. advocated the minority report from the comade by himself; he was apposed to giving alavery a guarantee in the Constitution and to the admission of New Mexico.

Adjourned. olutions from the Logis'a; are of Delaware, ment for Washington.

directing the Representatives and Senators justice to himself and the Senate that he be Mr Harris of Mrd. gave notice that he to use their best efforts for the passage of

provisions reported from the committee o the passage of the Crittenden Resolutions. Also the proceedings of a certain meeting

each district and county in the State, in be authorized to fill vacancies in the Com-

The Vice President said there was no the roll. he would like the Senate to instruct as to whether he should recognise

Mr. Firch suggested there were vacancies is the Committees, and the Chairman of the Committee might report the absence. Mr Hale thought that was the proper

Mr Douglas said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senstors have retired, and do not intend to be here again this session, bence are vacuocies. Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not

Mr Trun bull tthough his colleague was stricken from the roll, and be considered Mr Wilson did not understand that these

Senators has resigned, as those from South Carolina had done. He could recognize them as tempararily absent, but considered Mr Saulsbury asked if the Senators

should come back, could any power pre-Mr Benjamin contended that the Journal

ators declared that their State had seceded and that they had withdrawn Mr Seward said it would be doing discourteously if we put the fact on record, without also putting the reasons of the Sen ators. He was certainly opposed to making any entry. The least said it is soon est mended. He was for leaving seats for these Senators to resume in their own good time, and hoped the time would not be long

before they resumed them. Mr Fessenden held most decicedly that no State had a right to secode; but the fact is, they did resign, no matter whether their

Mr Hunter thought the Senators were subject to the call of the Senate, and the only reason for excusing them was that their State had withdrawn, but the Senate could fill vacancies on Committees. Further debate ensued.

Gwin, Latham, Saulsbury, Bigler and Johnson, of Tean, voted with the Repub-

tabled-32 ayes to 22 pays.

On motion of Mr Seward, the subject was

Mr Crittenden's resolutions were taken Mr. Powell argued that a division of Territories, as proposed by his colleague, was just as equitable, and thought it emineutly proper that a settlement should apply to future acquisitions, so as to take the question out of Congress. He contended that it would in no way encourage fillibusterism, for Territory couldn't be acquired in that way. He claimed that the Constution recognized slavery, and there was no

need of advocating protection, for protection was the plain duty of the government. He said the Senstor from Ohio, asked what the charges were, and they would repeal a few. One was, bands were organi-

Mr. Wade asked for proof; he did not Mr. Powell --id the underground railroad was well-known. He spek of the number of slaves carried off; this, from a foreign country, would be a cause of war:

Mr. Wade wanted some specific charge against Ohio, so he could answer it. He

was tired of hearing general charges. Mr. Powell said the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver up fugitives from justice. The Republicans had elected a President The House resumed the consideration of who declared that he wouldn't vote to admit a slave State, notwithstanding the de Mr Trumbull said that was just the re-

Mr Powell said be would examine, and

Mr Powell said it amounted to the same

Mr Trumbull read the answer of Lincols did stand pledged against the admission

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. A Cabinet meeting was held to day to consider the object of ex President Tyler's mission in bahalf of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. In auticipation of official information of he secession of Georgia, a majority of the epresentatives have already signed a let. of withdrawal from the House. Hill and Hardeman have not yet assented. Gen. Dix relates in a letter to the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means, that after a careful examination of the condition of the \$20,000,000 will be required to carry on the Government till the first of July, in ad. cition to the ordinary revenue from all sources and the Treasury notes already is-This amount is provided for in Mr. Mor-

which the Secretary of the Treasury will probacly be authorized by "joint resolu tion, ' to convert into Tressury notes at his Mr. Cobb's report entirely misrepresents the state of the finances, and even now there may be other heavy liabilities discov-

rill's Tariff Bill, in the shape of a loan,

ered which will swell the aggregate still The Secretary who has undertaken the treasonable job of supplying Mussissippi with rifles, has been detected in telegraph

ing to the cuthorities of that State in regard to that matter. He had nearly if not quite completed a bargain with an agent of a Northern Rifle Manufacturing Company, when he was exposed. While a derrick was in use on the dome of the Capital, this morning, the s'att broke, and the falling timbers materially damaging a portion of the cornics of the

iron dome and injuring several workmen one of them seriously. A BIG UNION PLITTION. Boston, Jan. 23.

The Union petition has received nearly 14,000 signatures. A special committee SENATE .- Mr Saciabury presente i res- will probably leave to-day, with the door